PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

# NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week. EASTERN.

Up to Oct. 1 there had been shipped, n round numbers, 2,700,000 gross tons of ironore from the harbors of Michigan, Wisconsin,

At Hartford, Conn., Henry Hotchkiss, a musician, shot and killed his wife on a public street, and then fired a bullet into his own head, inflicting, however, only a slight

The Rhode Island Supreme Court has dismissed the bill brought before it in which it was sought to establish that the prohibitory amendment recently voted upon in that State did not receive the requisite three-

Hon. Austin F. Pike, United States Senator from New Hampshire, dropped dead while walking on his farm at Franklin Falls, N. H. Mr. Pike had been ill for a year, and when he last quitted his seat in the Senate chamber it was freely suggested that he might never return. In 1872 he was elected to Cougress. He was re-elected at the expiration of his term in 1873. Mr. Pike was elected to succeed Hon, E. H. Rollins in the Senate. He leaves a widow, son, and two daughters. His age was 67.

#### WESTERN.

Devastating prairie fires have been raging in Western Manitoba.

Benry Sherman and Fred Munchrath, Sioux City saloonkeepers, were ar rested in that city and placed in \$5,000 bonds each for alleged complicity in the murder of the Rev. George C. Haddock. H. L. Leavitt was also arrested in Chicago on the same charge, and John Arendorf was apprehended at Davenport.

H. L. Leavitt, who was arrested in Chicago on charge of being concerned in the murder of Rev. G. C. Haddock, at Sionx City, has made a confession, saying that one John Arensdorf, foreman of the Franz brewery, and one of the stockholders in that concern, was the assassin. He says Arensdorf met the clergyman on the street on the night of Aug. 3, and held up his hand in front of Mr. Haddock's face. The latter took something from his pocket and struck Arensdorf, who thereupon drew a revolver and shot Haddock. Leavitt says he and several others, whom he names, witnessed the shooting, and that all ran away after the crime was committed. Several of those implicated are now under arrest, and warrants have been issued for the

The father of Wallace, recently lynched at Steelville, Mo., for the murder of the Logan family, refused to care for the body, which was buried on a hill by the roadside, where the remains of a colored murderess, who had been executed according to law, were interred years ago.

The order to remove cattle from the Sioux Reservation in Dakota has been revoked. and the stockmen are elated.

# SOUTHERN.

Atlanta's City Fathers have weakened on prohibition. The City Council has passed and New Orleans branch for \$9,000,000. a resolution permitting breweries to deliver beer at private residences.

J. Juvenet, of New Orleans, sent a States.

By the explosion of the steamer Mascotte, near Cape Girardeau, Mo., six of the crew were burned to death by escaping steam; sixteen persons are known to have been drowned, and five deckhands and one passenger were fatally burned. It is feared that others perished whose bodies have not been recovered.

# WASHINGTON.

The amount of national bank notes outstanding is \$303,082,437, a decrease during the last month of \$1,317,308, and a decrease since October 1, 1885, of \$13,970,367. This circulation is secured by \$65,612,547 in lawful money and \$260,108,430 in bonds, as follows: Currency sixes, \$3,576,000; 414 per cents, \$56,276,100; 4 per cents, \$113,749,850; 3 per cents, \$86,515,450. The amount of certificates outstanding is: Gold, \$81,691,837;

silver, \$95,387,112, and currency, \$7,705,000. The amount of United States currency outstazding is as follows:

 
 backs)
 346,631,016

 One-year notes of 1863
 35,375

 Two-year notes of 1863
 20,200

 Compound interest notes
 197,010
 Fractional currency, all issues. 15,329,640 

The annual report of the Utah Commission shows that the law regarding the disenfranchisement of polygamists has been fully and successfully enforced, and that a number of persons have been fined and imprisoned in the penitentiary for polygamy. Polygamous marriages are on the decrease.

Commissioner Sparks has just rendered a decision confirming the title of lands in New Orleans worth millions of dottars,

The Controller of the Currency has called for a statement of the condition of national banks at the close of business, Thursday, Oct. 7.

# POLITICAL.

A Washington special says it is now made known that Attorney General Garland had serious thoughts of resigning his office last spring, and offered his resignation to the President more than once. He was led to this partly by his poor health and partly by the criticisms on his course in connection with the Pan-Electric Company. But the President absolutely refused to entertain the idea, and told him by all means to remain where he was. Now that his health is completely restored he will continue to hold the Attorney Generalship, doubtless, as long as Mr. Cleveland holds the

General John B. Gordon was elected Governor of Georgia on the 6th inst, there being no candidate in the field sgainst him. There will not be over fifteen anti-prohibitionists in the Legislature, and only one Republi- been undergoing the greatest period of comcan in the Senate.

The Colorado Democracy, in conven-

tion at Denver, placed in the field the following ticket: Governor, Alva Adams; Lieutenant Governor, H. B. Gillespie; Secretary of State, Jerry Mahone; Treasurer, James F. Benedict; Auditor, Casimero Barela; Attorney General, Col. Stirman; Congressman, Rev. Myron Reed. The platform favors free and unlimited silver comage; criticises the Republican party for creating and maintaining monopolies while in power, which resulted in a conflict between capital and labor; commends the Democratic Congress for refusing to suspend the silver coinage and for passing the surplus resolution; commends President Cleveland for his impartial execution of the civil-service law; congraiulates the party upon its honest administration, and approves the reclamation of publie lands. It sympathizes with the Irish homerule movement, favors interstate legislation as to railroad corporations, and denounces

convict labor. The Nebraska Democratic State Convention assembled at Hastings and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, James E. North; Lieutenant Governor, C. B. Bolby; Secretary of State, Richard Thompson; State Treasurer, J. F. Hale; Auditor, Thomas E. Binger; Attorney General, W. L. Green; Land Commissioner, Thomas W. Smith; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. A. Cooley.

President Cleveland has appointed Gen. John M. Corse, formerly of Chicago, Postmaster at Boston, Mass.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Justice Gordon decided in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, at Pittsburgh, that the store-order act of June 29, 1881, is unconstitutional and void, inasmuch as by it "persons are prevented from making their own contracts," In his opinion Judge Gordon says: "The act is an infringement alike of the rights of the employer and employe, and it is an insulting attempt to put the laborer under legislative tutclage, which is not only degrading to the manhood but subservient to his rights as a citizen of the United States." The decision caused a great deal of comment in Pittsburgh labor circles. The Labor Tribune advises every labor organization in the State to make a determined fight against the store-order system. John Costello, President of the Pittsburgh Miners' Association, said: "The decision will be startling news to the miners. They must necessarily begin a warfare against the pernicious system."

In pulling down the undertaking shop of the late Godare Casanave, of Returning Board fame, in New Orleans, workmen discovered a mislaid coffin containing the corpse of a Cuban planter who died in Italy thirty years ago.

Heavy shocks of earthquake have been felt near Ninety six, S. C., and it is believed the center of the disturbances has shifted from Charleston to that point. Earthquake shocks have also been felt in Kentucky.

Failing to receive an advance of wages, the freight brakemen of the Cleveland and Mahoning Road struck at Youngstown,

The employes of the pork-packing establishments at the Stock Yards, near Chicago, went out on a strike against the resumption of the ten-hour system.

### RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Road elected Eckstein Norton President. The annual statement shows that the receipts and disbursements were each about

The Illinois Central Road has just filed in Chicago a mortgage on its main line

# MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governors of Minnesota, Dabale of ramie to the Cotton Exchange, and a kota, and the State Board of Health of Konbale of jute to the Produce Exchange, with tucky have issued proclamations quarantining letters stating that they were the first bales of against the importation of Illinois cattle. The these products ever grown in the United Missouri State Board of Health has refused to quarautine. The chief inspector of stock of Canada has written to the United States Commissioners of Agriculture declaring that Canada is entirely free from pleuro-pneumonia or other cattle disease, and suggesting that a qualified veterinarian be sent to the Quebec quarantine to remain there permanently, or at least several months.

The triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States began its sessions in Chicago on the 6th instant. There were in attendance nearly sixty Bishops and four hundre I clerical and lay delegates. The two houses organized by electing Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, Chairman of the House of Bishops, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of New York, Chairman of the House of Deputies.

The British output of Bessemer steel is steadily decreasing.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives at Topeka, Kas., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Oct. 26, 27, and 28.

M. de Lesseps will attend the dedication of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Eulightening the World."

Minister Jackson's departure from the Mexican capital was the occasion of a most enthusiastic demonstration, in which both the Americans resident in Mexico and the natives participated.

# FOREIGN.

Mrs. T. D. Sullivan, wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and a deputation of irish women presented Mr. Gladstone, at Hawarden. with the mammoth home-rule petition. It bore the signatures of 500,000 Irish women. After Mrs. Sullivan had read the address of the Itish women, the Mayors of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Clonmel presented the freedom of their respective cities to the ex-Premier, and thanked him for his chivalrous and splendid efforts to restore Ireland's Parliament Mr. Gladstone in reply said: "Whatever may be my condition the Irish people will always largely share my interest and my

A London dispatch says that every village on the island of Niapu has been destroyed by an earthquaka. The island is covered twenty feet deep with volcanic dust and a new hill 200 feet high has been formed. The island had a population of about five hundre !, all of whom escape !.

Hundreds of people are dying daily in Corea of cholera. A formidable movement in favor of

Russ a is said to be spreading throughout the Bulgarian army. There is a deficit of \$10,000,000 in

the revenues of New South Wales, which has mere at depression known in twenty-two years. Queen Christina of Spain has com- | Shere.

muted the sentences of the condemned insurgents, and has also signed the decree freeing the Cuban slaves from the remainder of their terms in servitude.

The estimates of the Prussian Ministry of Finance show the budget of 1886 clos-

ng with a deficit. Lawrence's cotton-mill and four houses at Choriey, Lancaster County, Engand, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is

Emperor William has sent to the Sultan of Morocco a gift of twelve volumes of the Talmud in Hebrew.

#### LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A new Spanish Cabinet has been formed as follows: President of the Council, Senor Sagasta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Moret; Minister of Justice, Senor Martinez; Minister of the Interior, Leon Castillo; Minister of Public Works, Senor Rodrigo; Minister of War, General Castillo; Minister of Marine, Admiral Adrias; Minister of Colonies, Senor Balaguer.

Congressional nominations: Fourth Indiana district, T. G. Lucas, Democrat; Twenty-third New York, J. I. Spriggs, Democrat; Twenty-second New York, A. X. Parker, Republican; Twelfth Massachusetts, F. W. Rockwell, Republican: Ninth Massachusetts. F. D. Ely, Republican; Fourth Connecticut, F. W. Niles, Republican; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvnia, W. B. Roberts, Republican; Tenth Pennasylvania, W. H. Snowden, Democrat; Twenty-second New York A. Corbin, Jr., Democrat; First Connecticut, R. J. Vance, Democrat; Sixth Massachusetts, H. B. Lovering, Democrat; Fifth South Carolina, John J. Hemphill, Democrat; Seventh Massachusetts, Walter Spalding, Prohibritonist; Second Nebraska, Thomas Me-Keighan, Democrat; Eighth Missouri, D. Wyman, Labor; Ninth Missouri, G. W. Davidson, Labor; Tenth Missouri, Michael Ratchford, Labor; Third Massachusetts, A. A. Rainey, Republican; Twentyfourth New York, David Wilber, Republican; Fourth New Jersey, Lewis Van Blarcom, Republican; Fifth Alabama, P. A. Wood, Independent; Fourth Wisconsin, Thomas H. Brown, Republican; Tenth Ohio, Jacob Romeis, Republican; Fifth Kentucky, A. G. Carruth,

The Chicago Base Ball Club has captured the championship pennant. The standing of the clubs at the close of the sea-

Clubs.	Chicago	Detroit	New York	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Louis	Kansas City	Washington	Games won	Games lost
Chicago. Detroit. New York Philadelphia Boston. St. Louis Kansas City Washington.	7 8 7 6 4 1	11 776921		10		15 15 12 11	16 15 14 11 12	17 11 13 13 16 10	87 73 71	36 44 61 70 8)

The custom house authorities of San Francisco have seized a large quantity of opium consigued to a Chinese firm as tea. The opium seized is valued at \$20,000.

John F. McLees, a notorious "killer," was taken from the jail at Montrose, Colo., and hanged. He had gone to the town to be avenged against the Mayor and others, was locked up, and a mob subsequently broke the jail and lynche ! him.

Town Treasurer Josiah Carter, of Pittsfield, Mass., is reported to be \$53,600 short in his accounts.

Latimer E. Jones, a lumber de der in New York, issued nearly \$300,000 in fictitious paper, and fled the city.

#### The General Assembly of Knights at Richmond.

At the sixth day's session it was ordered that telegram be sent to the Postoffice Department at Washington, protesting against the lotting of contracts for erecting public buildings at Bal-timore to persons employing convict labor. This was done, Mr. Powderly said, because it was understood that a firm employing such labor intended to bid. The roll was called for presenta-tion of resolutions are and fifty or sixty was tion of resolutions, etc., and lifty or sixty were received. All were referred to the committee on distribution, which will distribute them to the committees. The same action was taken in reference to all reports submitted and reports of the Secretary and Treasurer. All these reports were presented in printed form. The roll of districts was then called, after which the roll of the local assemblies was called, and each presented and real resolutions. sented such resolutions as it desired to lay be-fore the General Assembly. They were referred to the committee on distribution for submission to appropriate commuttees. Printed copies of the reports of the Executive Board, the General Secretary, the Treasurer, and other officers were given to each delegate. A standing com mittee of thirteen on finance was appointed, as well as the following special committees: Chinese and foreign contract labor, emigration, legislation, relief schemes, and the Pennsyl-vania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad corpora-tions.

#### THE MARKETS. . NEW YORK.

BEEVES ..... 84.00 (# 5.5)

House	54,00	0.0	0.03
Hogs. WHEAT-No. 1 Hard. No. 2 Red.	9.73	.05	0,20
Was a Deal	100	- 69	10179
Come No. il	(83)	200	19479
No. 2 Red Conn-No. 2 OATE - White	.95	(0)	
DATE-White	30	900	40
CHICAGO.	10.25	0	10,75
BREVES-Choice to Prime Steers	5,00		5,50
Good Shipping	4,55		4.75
Common	3,25	iik.	3.75
Hous-Shipping Grades	3.75	at	4.50
FLOUR-Extra Spring	4.25	eg.	4.50
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.72	(IE)	.73
CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2	.34	(05)	.35
OATS -No. 2	,23	(10)	9.4
INCIPETAL TRANSPORT OF THE PROPERTY	.25	(0)	.97
Fine Dairy	18	100	90
CHEESE-Full Cream, Cheddar	311	Cat	.27 .20 .1214
	191	200	.1234
Eggs-Fresh	161	100	1716
POTATOES-Early Rose, per bu	40	200	47.72
PORK -Mess.	8.50	100	9.00
Full Cream, new Eggs—Fresh Porarors—Early Rose, per bu Porar—Mess. MILWAUKEE.	14400	9	11,00
	100.00	-1051	14.4
Corn-No. 2	.24	0.6	.35
OATS NO. 9	92	(H.	
16-72-No. 1	.12	(6)	.54
PORK-Mess. TOLEDO, WREAT-No. 2	8,50	26	9.00
TOLEDO,			
WHEAT-No. 2	.76	湖	.77
Соны-No. 2	.38	100	.39
Cohn—No. 2. Oats—No. 2. DETROIT.	.26	1(5)	.27
		in	5.00
Hogs. Shriep. Wheat—Michigan Red	3.75	in	5.00
SHEEP	3.50	en.	4.50
WREAT-Michigan Red	74	-	.75
Conv.No 2.	38	10	90
OATS-No 2 White	.30	- 55	.39
CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2 White, ST. LOUIS, WHEAT—No. 2	, inc		
WHEAT-No. 2	.74	(9)	.74%
		05	
OATS-MIXOIL	.26	3)1	.26%
OATS MIXOL. PONK NOW MESS CINCINNATI	9.00	60	9.50
	-710	o'B	.7614
Conv-No. 2	.38	ě.	9816
Conn-No. 2 Oars-No. 2	.97	ati	28
	9.00		9.50
Lave Hogs.	4.00		4.75
Lave Hoos.  BUFFALO. WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.		-	
WHEAT-No. 1 Hard	.81	0m	,81%
Conx-No. 9	.42	700	4239
CORN-NO. 2.  CATTLE.  INDIANAPOLIS,	3,75	(E	4.50
INDIANAPOLIS			
BEEF CATTLE	3.95	60	5.00
	4.00		
SHEEP	3.00		
WHEAT-No. 2 Mixed	.73		
Conn-No. 2	.35		36
OATS			.26
EAST LIBERTY.		-	

OATS....EAST LIBERTY.

Hoss.....

### ORGANIZED LABOR.

Annual Address of General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor.

Recent Strikes Touched Upon, and the Blame for Deeds of Violence Located.

To the members of the General Assembly:

If we are guided by the experience of the past, and act accordingly, we can place the order upon a footing so safe and sure that no assaults from its enemies can injure it. If we are not guided by that experience, if we fail to read aright the signs of the times, and we close this General Assembly without having improved on the past, we will fail to properly represent those who sent us here.

The rapid increase in organization since the Hamilton session of the General Assembly was most marvelous. An examination of the reports of the General Secretary-Treasurer for the year ending July 1, 1886, will show that in one year 4,0 is assemblies have been organized. The new members so suddenly brought together could not be properly assimilated. Thousands have been attracted toward the order through mere curiosity; others have come for purely selfish motives; while the great bulk of our new recruits have joined us for the good that they

Quite a few have entered our order for the purpose of redressing their existing wrongs, and, before waiting to learn anything concern ing the duty of the Knight to the order, have plunged into rash and ill-considered strikes. The troubles coming from this direction began while the last General Assembly was in session. The car-drivers of St. Louis were organized under promise from the Organizer that they would receive aid unstinted, in case of a strike. Even before the receipt of their charter they were on strike. Their proceedings were characterized by such atter disregard for our laws and teach-ings, that the paid and known agents of their employers, the detectives, had no difficulty in securing the passage of motions of a violent character. It is an established fact that men who were employed by detective agencies stood up on the floor of that assembly, made inflamup on the floor of that assembly, made instance in the property of the street-car companies be destroyed. It was only the good sense of the men that preat was only the good sense of the men that pre-vented such outrages from being perpetrated, although these agents of a nefarious spy system induced some desperate men to blow up the cars upon the streets. For these outrages the order was in no way responsible. The St. Louis car troubles were but the beginning of the tidal wave of strikes and boycotts which swept over the country, and which strained the strength and resources of your general officers almost be-yond their powers of endurance.

The Southwest strike began when the time

The Southwest strike began when the time and attention of the general officers were taken up with other matters of vital importance. No notice of the contemplated action was given to us, and we knew nothing whatever concerning it or the causes leading to it until it had been in

progress several days.

It has been asserted that I condemned the men while they were on strike. No such statement ever escaped my lips. The only statement of mine that could be made to appear in the light of a condemnation was that contained in my secret circuiar of the 13th of March, a copy of which is herewith submitted. I did not not approve of that strike. I could not do so, since confidence enough was not reposed in the General Executive Board to give them a chance to examine into the grievances which the members of District Assembly tol complained of. It was only when the threat was made to stop every wheel in the United States and engage the whole order in the difficulty that I raised my voice in denial. I did that in defense of the order and the country. I am quite willing to assume all the responsibilities attached to the act, and would do the same thing again under

similar circumstances.

That the men of the Southwest suffered wrongs is true; they were many and grievous; and it is my firm belief that the railway com-panies, with a full knowledge of what these grievances were, precipitated the fight them-selves at a time when it would appear to the world that the strike was for an insignificant cause. I can do no better than to submit the report of Brothers Litchman and McGuire. These two members were by me personally detelied to go with the Congressional Committee, and with that committee examine into the strike and its causes, so that an early report might be made to the order by its own represen-tatives. If the position which I took during the strike was wrong, then the entire order sustained me in it, for when sissed the appeal for aid to support those whom the companies refused to treat with, I was generously susta ned, as a reference to the report of the Gen-eral Secretary-Treasurer will show. The docu-ments and correspondence relating to that

ments and correspondence relating to that strike are at your disposal.

The eight-hour strike which took place May I was not successful except in cases where employers and employes were acting in harmony, or where employers were willing to adopt the plan. In many cases the old system of working long hours has been revived. The Federation of Trades recommended the 1st of May, but adopted or suggested no definite plan by which the short-hour system could be imaguwhich the short-hour system could be inaugh rated. I cautioned our members against rushing into this movement. I had the right to do it, and am firm in the belief that had I not it, and am firm in the benef that had done so great loss would I ave been entailed upon vast numbers of our assemblies. What I said in my secret circular of March 13 has been accused of severely criticised, and I have been accused of opposing the eight-hour movement. No state-ment ever was further from the truth. I opposed the strike of May 1 because I knew that neither workmen nor employers were ready for it, because the education which must always business-like plan for the inauguration of the eight-hour movement had been mapped out. In fact, no preparations had been made to put the plan, if it can be cilied a plan, into execution.

These are the reasons why I opposed the movement May 1, and for these same reasons do I

With the session of the General Assembly

A reduction of the hours of labor is a necessity, and sooner or later must be had; but we must not forget that in many places the tenhour plan has not been adopted yet. It may do very well for an organization which looks after the interests of but one eraft, or calling to neglect those who stand most in need of help, but a Knight of Labor must never close his eyes to the wants of the humblest of his fellow-

The very discussion of the sudden introduction of the eight-hour plan injured business, so much so that in many places men were reduced to half-time, or thrown out of employment altogether. Millions of dollars' worth of work was left undone because of the unof work was left unione because of the uncertainty in regard to taking contracts,
or in making engagements to perform work.

Never was it more clearly demonstrated
that "an injury to one is the concern
of all" than in the movement I am speaking of,
The house-builder, through uncertainty as to
how many hours of labor his employes would
work for him, made no contracts to erect buildings, and the carpenter was thrown out of employment; the man who made the windowployment; the man who made the windowglass, the man who made the nails—in fact, every man or woman engaged in the manufacture of articles which go to build or furnish a house —suffered through the attempt to enforce the eight-hour system May 1. The move was in the right direction, but the time and circum-stances were not suitable. Hefore the eightstances were not suitable. Before the eight-hour plan is adopted the Knights of Labor and the trades unions of America must lay aside their joalousies and differences, come together, name a day on which to put the plan into execution, adept the plan of action, which must be grainal and such as will not indict injury upon either complexer or work. not inflict injury upon either employer or work-man. The plan presented by Mr. Norton, of Chicago, to the special assisten of the General Assembly at Cleveland is a good one in nearly every particular, and if the workingmen's or-ganizations and the manufacturers associaganizations and the manufacturers associations agree upon putting into practice such a plan it can be done without jar or frictien. No workingman need strike, nor need business be unsettled. Why should it not be done? Either adopt a plan for the perfection of this idea, or else place it in the hands of the incoming General executive Board, with instructions to perform the duty. If we do not do either let us strike the twenty-first declaration from our preamble and no longer proclaim to the world that we are in favor of eight hours for a day's labor.

a shortening of the hours of labor. Visit our large and small factories, and you find that the mechanic of the past is but the feeder of the machine of the present. We already hear of machines in course of perfection which will set the type and mold the cigars faster than human hands can do the work; and electricity will soon take the throttle-lever from the hand of the man who runs the locomotive. The day will soon dawn when these agencies will be doing their work; and, when that day does come, the mechanic, now so proud of his calling, will stand face to face with the alternative of asking for charity, or the adoption of the calling of the street servenger. When that day comes the man who now seeks to array labor against labor in a secting that the "A a day man should not move in the same society circles with the man who works for \$1 aday" will either

should not move in the same society circles with the men who works for \$1 a day" will either seek to crowd the \$1 a day man out of his place or accept the crumbs of charity to sustain life. History will repeat itself, and the fight for existence will be waged with unrelenting fury.

The machine must become the slave of the man, instead of keeping the man in attendance on and subordinate to the machine. A plan of co-operation through which the workman may control the machine is operates must one day control the machine he operates must one day supersede the present system. To properly map out such a plan requires more time than I have had or am likely to have at my disposal.

Tean only co-operate with others in the work.

The thirteenth article in our declaration of principles reads: "The prohibition by law of the employment of children under fifteen years of age in workshops, mines, and factories." The end scooght for in carrying this declaration into effect is not that the child may like in discusse. effect is not that the child may live in idleness; it is not that more adults may be employed. It is that the child of the poor man may be enabled to acquire an education to equip him for the duties which will in future fall upon him as man and citizen. We cannot afford to pass this question by and legislate on some simple question of trade discipline. The question of child-labor and education is the most important that can come before us now or at any other time. With an education all things are easy of a complishment; without it, hope itself almost dies, and liberty is a farce.

In our organizations of labor—and it has been effect is not that the child may live in idleness

In our organizations of labor—and it has been so from the beginning—we take up the work of reform when the subject is advanced in years the new member must be above 16 years before we admit him. We att mpt to drive from his mind the false ideas gathered in from the workshop, cr. possibly the street crner. His habits are formed, and the work that should have been begun at seven years we take up at twenty or later in life. To attempt to settle so intricate a question as the one we are grappling with, or to successfully solve the question, is a task so difficult that I do not wonder that men drop out of the ranks of labor organizations dis-couraged and hopeless. To make the necessary progress we must begin with the child and see to it that he has an education. If the principles of the knights of Labor are right—and few men question them—we should teach them to the young. It should be a part of the duty of every assembly to ascertain the number of children who do not attend school in its vicinity, learn what the causes are not take tens to be a second to be a

what the causes are and take steps to have them attend school.

The sword may strike the shackles from the limbs of the slave, but it is education and organization that make him a free man. He is still a slave whose limbs alone have been from! Of what avail is it to say that we are labor.

ing to establish a system of co-operation, when that which is most essential to the success of co-operation is lacking? A business training is necessary to successfully carry on a co-operative enterprise. If the management of the large or small concerns now in operation in this country were turned over to us to-day we would but run them into the ground, for we lack the pusiness training necessary to successfully perate them. Our vanity may prevent us from eknowledging this to be true, but we cannot It is through no fault of ours that it is

true, but if it continues it will be our fault. It is true, but if it continues it will be our fault.

I ask that a special Committee on Education be appointed to prepare and recommend to this General Assembly a plan for the better education of the American youth. The trouble with trades unioes in which cer-

The touble with trades unioes in which certain of our members and assemblies have been engaged was greatly magnified and distorted. The proceedings of the Cleveland special session of the General Assembly and the report of the General Executive Board submitted to you to-day will be sufficient. I need not enter into details further than to say that there were mistakes made on both sid's. Some of our organizars have been so zealous in their way of organizing that they have encroached upon the preizing that they have encroached upon the pre-regatives of other associations, and on several occasions the rights of our members have been seriously interfered with by members of trades unions. Since the special session of the General Assembly over fifty cases of dispute between parties of our order and other societies have been placed before me and other societies have been placed before me for adjustment. It was not necessary to place these cases before the General Executive Board. A few lines in each instance was suffi-cient, and the trouble ended. To dig up past troubles is unnecessary, and, in const with prominent men of the trades unions. I was gratified to learn that they had no desire to revive the past. For the future I recommend that all matters likely to create a breach of the pence between our order and any other be at once submitted to the executives of both organizations. If a trade union complains of any action on the part of our order, let the aggrieved party submit the matter to the president of his union; he to investigate, and failing to effect a remedy, to place the matter before the General Mast r Workman and Executive Board. If the aggreeved party is a member of an assembly of the Knights of Labor, let the same mode of procedure be gone through with, and, above all things, let a speedy and impar-tial investigation and an immediate settlement be made. This plan has worked well in every

new case called to my attention since the Cleveland session and it is worth of adoption. More trouble has been caused us by men who profess to be members of the Knights of Labor than by members of trade unions. I respect the man who, being a member of a trade union, does everything honorable in his 10 ver to defend and perpetuate his organization; but for the Knight of Labor who would even attempt to subordinate our order to any other I have nothing but contempt. In my estimation there is but one place for such a man, and that is on the outside f our order, If the representatives of the trade unions and

of our order come together, and both are sin-cere in their devotion to their respective organizations, an honest and satisfactory solution of every difficulty can be arrived at. No sacrit, because the education which into the process of every difficulty can be interested in the process of the pro

only three days away, it would not be possible forme to say all that I would like to upon the questions that will come before us. My time has been entirely taken up with the detail work of the order, and I was forced to neglect this duty in order to give any time or attention to preparation for the coming of the General As-sembly. It will surprise you to learn that even at this moment, when every member knows full well that we are assembled in general conven-tion, Secretaries and members are addressing me at my office in the expectation of receiving

an implediate reply. Letters and telegrams by the hundreds will flow in upon me even while the General the embly is in session.

The dation which called me away from home for the meater part of the year that has closed made it impossible to give proper attention to my correspondence. To read each letter advanced to my correspondence. dressed to me would occupy every moment of the twenty-four bours, leaving no time to answer or dictate an answer to any of them. I attended to all that I could, and the others will never be reached. If this is neglect of duty, then I am guilty; but I have no apology to offer. I did all that I could do-more could not be ex-

I have never, during the seven years that I have served as General Master Workman, made a member of this order a subject of personal or public criticism or abuse. Such treatment has not been accorded to me. Whether the inten-tion was to have me reply through the public press I do not know, but I have made it a rule never to speak in criticism, harsh or otherwise. of a man, except when standing face to face with him. And I have as studiously refrained from replying to or denying attacks or accusations against me, except in the presence of those who made them. When called upon to defend the order or its principles, I have attempted to do so. I have been accused of displaying a "lack of

I have been accused of displaying a "lack of nerve," of "want of backbone," and of being too "weak a man to lend a stong movement." I have never replied to these charges, nor will I do so now. I simply point back to a record of seven years of service and ask this question: If, while holding a position such as no man, living or dead, ever held before, with the full blaze of public scrutiny shining upon my every action, with public opinion as ready to condemn as to appland, I have displayed a lack of n ree or backbone, why is it that a million men and women of nerve, backbone, and common-sense have pathered around the preamble and no longer provision to the world that we are in favor of eight hours for a day s labor.

Before a short-hour system that will be of any benefit to mankind can be inaugurated the relation which the workinan beas to the labor saving machine must undergo a radical change. Shorten the hours of labor under our present system, and the streets will not be emptied of their idle thousands. More machines will be erected, and more children called into service to feed them. The assertion that the advocate of short hours desires to stop production is false. It is to make production gradual, healthy, and have it keep peace with the wants of the consumer, keeping all men employed, so that idleness will disappear, and the producer remain a consumer to his fullest cayncit, that we desire

### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

# Proceedings of the Richmond

Convention.

The tenth annual convention of the Knights of Labor assembled at Richmond, Va., on Monday, the 4th of October, Gov. Fitchugh Lee welcomed the delegates to the city and State in a neat speech. Frank G. Farrell, a colored delegate, introduced General Master Workman Powderly, who delivered an address, remarking that the lash of the slave-owner had been stricken from his hands twenty-five years ago, but that the new slave-owner—the monopolist—is more dangerous than his prototype of antabellum days; and that it should be the duty of the Knights of Labor to clutch anarchy by the threat with one hand, and strangle monopoly with the other. After Mr. Powderly's address all but the delegates quitted the hall, and the regular business of the session was begun in souret. Nearly a thousand delegates were in attendance at the opening. Nothing was done at the first day's session beyond the appointment of committees.

Mr. Powderly addressed the convention again, at the second day's session, urging the members to abstain from the use of strong drink while in Richmond. As individuals, he said, he had no right to dictate as to what they should do, but they were not here as individuals, but as representatives of a vast constituency. The eyes of the world were upon them while here, and their constituency would be judged by their conduct. The time of the convention until 5 p. m. was occupied by the reading of the long roll of over eight hundred names. The committee had Convention.

cupied by the reading of the long roll of over eight hundred names. The committee had reached a decision on all but eight or ten names, and these were referred to the conven-tion itself. A warm debate on the report was had, but finally it was accepted and the dela-

gates whose seats were in dispute were requested to leave the convention. They retired quietly. The work of assigning seats to the remaining delegates was completed at 7:30 p. m., when an adjournment was voted.

The fight over the right of eight or ten delegates to hold sents occupied the entire attention of the convention at its third day's assion. There was a very warm debate, punctuated by bitter attacks on the "Home" Club. The findings of the Credentials Committee were approved in one instance and condemned in another, but the question of the admission of Mr. Morrison, of New York, remained undecided, The sensation of the day was the threat of Secretary Turner to a Western delegate who had denounced the Home Club. Turner informed the young man that he had better be careful, as his own seat in the convention was not very secure. A Richmond dispatch says: "Throughout the city the prin-The fight over the right of eight or ten delebetter be careful, as his own seat in the convention was not very secure. A Richmond dispatch says: "Throughout the city the principal topic of discussion was the admission last night of colored Delegate Farrell to a seat in the orchestra circle in the Academy of Music a section of the auditorium in the Richmond theater hitherto strictly guarded from the intrusion of all persons of his race. The general feeling among Virginians here is one of bitter resentment, and they regard the delegates from District 49 with anything but friendly feelings. It is said that a majority of the local Knights are much provoked at the action of their visiting brothers, and it was reported that a few Knights living here declared their intention of abandoning the order and joining the Law and Order League, order and joining the Law and Order League, organized here in sworn opposition to the Knights. It was rumored to day that the delegates of District 49 would again escort Farrell to the theater, and Mrs. Powell, the proprietor, appealed for police protection, intending to compel Farrell to sit in the negroes' gallery. The Chief of Police called on Mr. Powderly to request that he use his influence to prevent an attempt to force admission of the colored delegaters it would cause trouble. Mr. ored delegate, as it would cause trouble. Mr. Fowderly sent werd that he was too busy to see him, but sent Mr. Hayes, of the Executive Board, instead. The latter said he thought Farrell would not try to out r the theater, but he would give no assurance on the subject. The Chief and thirty-five policemen and a thousand curious people were at the theater when it opened, but the colored delegate failed to put in an appearance.

Very little was accomplished at the fourth day's session. It was decided to admit the delegation from District Assembly 126 of New York, headed by John Morrison, with the exception of Mr. Risden. As the Committee on Credentials desired further time for the consideration of the case of contesting delegations from St. Louis, the rules were suspended and the convention proceeded to discuss the question of giving the support of the order to the locked-out cotton workers of Augusta, Ga., the curriers and tanners of Peabody and Salem, Mass., and the journeymen plumbers of New York. There are 3,000 men in each of the first-named bodies, and about fourteen hundred in the last. It was decided to support them. An extra force of police was on duty in Very little was accomplished at the fourth them. An extra force of police was on duty in the evening at both the Richmond Theater and Academy of Music as a precaution against trouble if any further attempt should be made by the Knights of Labor to introduce colored men to seats from which they are excluded. No attempt was made, however.

Nearly the whole of the fifth day's session was occupied in discussing the report of the Committee on Credentials concerning the St. Louis contesting delegations. The question at issue was whether the delegates elected at a meeting held at 7 o'clock in the evening or at a subsequent meeting an hour later were the regularly elected delegates and entitled to seats in the convention. The report presented seats in the convention. The report presented to the convention and accepted by it was in favor of the delegates elected at the 8 o'clock meeting. Mr. Powderly's address was finally read, and the report of the committee appointed to investigate the case of the Home club of New York was made and adopted. A number of committees were appointed. A resolution was adopted, anthropic of the committee adopted authorizing the appointment of a special committee of five to prepare and send a telegram to some proper person in Providence R. L., with regard to the limitations of the right of suffrage in that State. The committee drafted and sent the following communication: "To Charles F. German Charles and cation: "To Charles E. Gorman, Chairman of the Equal Rights Democratic Association, Providence, R. I.: The order of the Knights of Labor, in general assembly convened at Richmond, Va., indorse your efforts in behalf of the elimination of unjust discrimination from the constitution of your State, and pledges its moral support to you until success is achieved. The committee was also directed to send a similar telegram to the District of Columbia in view of the disfranchised condition of its inhabitants

# Burdette's Fun.

A naturalist has written a little tract, "Hours with Bugs." Ha, ha! Away with him! No bugs in hours.

"What is that big iron thing full of holes?" asked Laura. "Locomotive boiler," said Tom. Laura looked thoughtful. After a moment's silence she asked: "Why do they boil locomotives?" Tom looked amazed: "To make 'em tender," he said slowly. "Ah, Longjaw, up to your eyes in

work, eh? What are you doing? Remodeling your lecture for next sea-"Bless you, no; I've no time to do anything with the lecture. I'm just remodeling the press notices.' "Law Without Lawyers" is the title of a new book. That's nothing strange.

Lemonade without lemons has been an old thing ever since picnics were in-"Do you believe that animals go to heaven, Mr. Semitone?" "No, I don't, but I believe that some birds go to the

other place." "Why?" "Because a canary bird in Chicago has learned to whistle airs from 'Mikado,'" The editor meets Lazibones on the street. "What are you doing?" he asks. "Loafing," says Lazibones, "it's too hot to work, so I've just laid off for the rest of the summer. Hain't done a lick of work in six weeks." "Good,' says the editor. "I'll give you a stake. Come down to the office, there's a good fellow, and give us about thirty-five hundred words on the 'Labor Problem,' for Sunday morning, can't you?"

The weary one hesitates, but says if it

gets a little cooler maybe he will.

VESUVIUS furnishes an example of a volcano whose activity has been increasing instead of diminishing during the last 2,000 years. At the beginning of the Christian era the mountain's fires seemed to have been long burned out forever, and the eruption which buried Pompeii, and Herculaneum in the year of 79 was the first known. The next outbreak was not until 1036, and thereafter several came at intervals of a century or more, but since 1731 the eruptions have been very

numerous.